PROBLEMS FOR SUN READERS

ANOTHER STUDY IN FORCED DISCARDS AT BRIDGE.

A Little Trap in Frank Roy's Problem—Cryptogram Class Works Out an Equation—The Movable Magic Square—Positions at the End of Chess Games.

Bridge problem No. 137 was one of Frank Roy's studies in forced discards, but it had a little trap in it that escaped the attention of a good many solvers. While the point of attack is clearly A's hand, as he has all the plain suits stopped and cannot be weakened by leading through, the key to the solution is not in A's discards, but in Z's, as he is obliged to discard before A. In this respect the situation somewhat resembles that developed in No. 109.

The correct play is for Z to lead a heart, which A passes and Y wins with the ace, so as to get two rounds of trumps. On these two rounds of trumps Z must discard a heart and a diamond. It does not matter which suit Z discards first, so that he does not discard two of the same suit.

If Z discards two diamonds or two hearts the problem cannot be solved, because A can then protect himself well enough to make a trick with one of his kings.

Assuming that Z discards correctly A may discard a heart, diamond or spade on the second round of trumps. If he selects the diamond Y makes two winning diamonds, as Z has unblocked the suit by his discard and A is forced to another discard, Z giving up the heart and keeping the two spades, so that he shall make two spades unless Y is allowed to make a heart.

If A discards a heart on the second trump lead Y will put Z in with a heart and A will have to lead down to only one card in either of his suits. Whichever this Z will lead it. If it is the spade Z makes two tricks; if it is the diamond Y makes two tricks.

If A lets go a spade on the second trump lead Y will lead a spade, so that Z may make two tricks in that suit at once and force A to discard again. This will bring him down to two diamonds and no hearts or one of each.

The solution depends just as much on Z's discards as on A's, as he must let go one of each of the red suits on the trump leads. All those who failed to point out the necessity for these two discards or who said Z could discard two of the same suit failed to see the point of the problem or to analyze A's defence.

If Z discards two diamonds A discards the jack of spades and Z is up a tree, because he cannot lead diamonds through, and A must make a trick with the king of hearts. After his two trump leads Y may lead a spade or he may try the queen of diamonds, but in either case A will discard a diamond at the first opportunity, so as to hold the king of hearts over Z.

If Z discards two hearts on the trump leads A will discard a diamond on the second trump lead, and nothing can then prevent him from making a trick with the king of spades. If Y leads the spade after the trump and Z returns the diamond Y cannot make a trick with the six because Z must overtake it and then he finds himself in the lead with the losing queen of spades. If Y makes the queen of diamonds after leading his trumps and then leads the six Z has to win the trick, when he should be able to discard a heart on it, and A at once throws the king of hearts, so as to make the king of spades.

Several got a solution of this problem, even with incorrect discarding by Z, but they did not manage the defence properly. When Z discards two diamonds the problem can still be solved if A discards either of the red suits. When Z discards two hearts it can still be solved if A will let go either a spade or a heart. The trouble is that A will not do either of these things, and so Z and Z cannot get all the tricks.
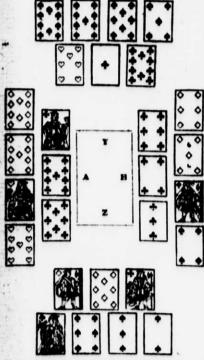
Correct solutions from:
W. W. Dudley, Harry Gill, Charles A. Atkins, C. H. Nonel, R. G. Vincent, W. P. W., Florence S. Levy, O. H. Boston, Roscoe C. Harris, George B. Glover, William Forsythe, C. F. Andrews, J. M. Schmitz, Constance Gardner, J. W. Wortz, Frances Smith, M. S. B. Marion L. Clark, Milton C. Isbell, R. M. Whitehead, F. E. W., Kirkman & Gurney, Jay Reed, E. C. S., Niblick, J. L. Scott, Merrimac, H. K. Shaw, Algernon Bray, W. A. Bulkley, D. A. W., W. B. Brush, H. C. Glennie, F. G. T., Murray Corrington, Walker McMartin, Charles M. Root, Herbert Riker, A. I. Strasburger, Jane MacVicar, H. D. Cooke, Dr. John M. Taylor, Little John, James Hunter, Burton D. Blair, Stephen G. Ruth, G. B. Rotchkiss, D. Milne, Henry Anderson, William H. Haynes, C. H. O'Connor, A. B. Ginner, J. Warren Merrill and B. F. Knipe.

The following belated solutions for No. 136 are to hand: C. H. O'Connor, Arthur L. Brown, Jay Reed, Milton O. Isbell, Herbert Riker, Pauline Newbold, Niblick, Kirkman & Gurney and James Hunter.

Hereafter all solutions will have to reach THE SUN on or before Thursday morning of the second week in order to be credited. Here is a no trumper that illustrates a piece of tactics which is constantly overlooked by the beginner, who loses many tricks in consequence.

BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 139

There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want all seven of these tricks against any defence open to A and B.

THE CRYPTOGRAM CLASS

The solution of the little equation printed two weeks ago, which was sent to THE SUN by H. N. Low of Bristol, Conn., depends on one's ability to pick out a starting point and from this vantage ground to argue out the law.

The first thing that every solver seems to have overlooked is that H must be 1, because the product of the denominators is a number of four digits, and as L X H = L

it is clear that H must = 1. This settled H must be 1/4 and the final figures must be one and a fraction.

The next step seems to have been to settle that as S M F is greater than L F or H N F it must be greater than 200, because H N F is a figure beginning with 1 or 2. After this beginning the rest of the sum was argued out by similar processes of reasoning, the complete answer being found to be:

$$297 \times \frac{36}{54} = \frac{10692}{5832}$$

$$= \frac{11}{6} = 1 \frac{5}{6}$$

Correct solutions from the following:
Walker McMartin, Charles D. Shuld-ham, Allyn Akin, William Lycett, F. H. Frapie, H. C. Wintringham, J. E. B. Dr. S. M. Brickner, E. Jacke, O. H. Boston, Mrs. Gladys V. Courtney, W. P. W., W. E. Tucker, L. H. B. Smith, B. L. Monk-house, A. E. Stocklin, Herbert Riker, H. P. Helen Gillespie, W. P. W., Jr. John T. Nolan, the Rev. F. M. Kenny, Lillian Bennett Thompson, Robert L. Geist, Charles A. Jaeger, Simon Willard, W. S. Browne and Major W. E. Ellis, U. S. A.

This seems to have been the hardest of the sums to solve, several acknowledging that they could not do it. No solutions yet to the Walter Scott rhyme.

A MOVABLE MAGIC SQUARE

A number of persons have written to THE SUN remarking on the excellent training for the reasoning powers that is furnished by the attempt to solve a cryptogram, but they rather deplore their want of patience. Well, here is a little puzzle that is to be solved by nothing but patience, being somewhat in the nature of a jigsaw:

2	4	6	8
10	12	14	16
18	20	22	24
26	28	30	0

Write these numbers on sixteen little squares of paper and lay them out in a square as shown. Now select any ten of them you please and move them out as much as you like, but without disturbing the remaining six, whose relative positions must always remain as shown in the above diagram.
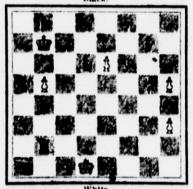
The object of shifting the positions of ten of the numbers is to arrive at an arrangement of the whole sixteen which will form a magic square, in which each row of four figures, whether taken horizontally, vertically or diagonally, will add up the same.

In sending in solutions it will not be necessary to indicate which are the six numbers that are not moved, as the diagram of the completed magic square will show that for itself. Now do now say it cannot be done, because it has been done before. Now do now say it cannot be done, and the solution will be given two weeks from to-day.

CHESS ENDINGS

The position shown in chess problem No. 137, printed two weeks ago, in which white could not secure a draw by the obvious line of play, was taken from one of the examples in Ponziani's "Semi-centuria."

As pointed out when the problem was given, the knight spoiled the solution which would be given by the average player, so the thing to do was to put that knight out of the way. Here are the moves:

White	Black
B x13	Kt(K7)–B3
B x K1	B x Kt
R x R	R x R
Kt x P	Q x P, ch
R x7	R x R
B x R	B x R
R K17	R4
K Kt	Q x R

Correct solutions from:
B. F. Wilcox, C. H. O'Connor, J. Bridges, G. T. Cunningham, Mate Ho! and E. A. H. Baldwin.

Here is a position which may prove a little too much for the beginner, but which would be given by the average player, so the thing to do was to see 'em did outen fo' hundred or good house money. The knight is a very illuminating study in pawn tactics, showing the care with which such end games should be managed.

CHESS PROBLEM NO. 139

Black.

White.

If you had the white men and the move it should be clear that your only chance to win the game would be to queen one of your pawns. How would you go about it?

SPREAD OF BERGSONISM

Great Flocking to the New Philosophy Preached in Paris.

Henri Bergson is still a young man, having been born in 1859 at Paris. In him the cosmopolitan character of modern thought finds a striking symbol, for while he is of Jewish origin, sprung from a family that probably lived in Poland once, his parents name to France from Ireland. According to a writer in the *Forum* "one cannot help detecting in him traces both of Celtic mysticism and of Jewish love for pure logical dialectic distinctions.

"He himself has risen above race and creed and nationality toward that universalism of spirit which seems to be the common goal of all civilized mankind nowadays. To-day the sworn adherents of what is already beginning to be called Bergsonism are legion, spread all over the civilized world, attracting new recruits daily and taking their strength from the very flower of intelligent, progressive manhood.

"The youth of his own country have arrayed themselves under the leadership of Bergson with such fervency that the powers that be have come to fear a general desertion from all the accepted ideals of orthodox, materialistic science, the famous old orthodox, and at Rome and Stockholm, as the students are touched by his ideas.

"Such diverging schools of actually opposing movements as Anarchistic Syndicalism and 'Catholic Modernism' alike have seen eye to eye in this Parisian professor their chosen and inspired prophet. Such is the mark of leadership whose inner vision must supply all value when the class indicated by Bernard Shaw we have here than the most pitiful sort of ignorance is ignorance of the great men who are now of our own time.

POKER SHARP VISITS ARKANSAS CITY

And Wins Money, but Does Not Succeed in Carrying It Away With Him.

"If there ever was a man what had mo' of a reputation nor he rarely deserved," observed old man Greenlaw in a particularly testy tone and manner, "I reckon the patriot Job must 'a' been him.

"Th' ain't no doubt but what he was considable put on. The Good Book he is a man 't plays poker like a feller is liable fo' to travel some lively. I reckon he mought think it mo' healthy fo' to change his spots frequent, like a leopard, as the Good Book says.

"He ain't liable fo' to change his spot, not speedy he won't, 'thouten the calaboose gets busted open," said Joe Bassett with an air of conviction. "Nor he won't take no boat yit Jim gets a chance o' turnin' that trick o' him back again.

"Have another drink," exclaimed the old man with genuine admiration. "I reckon I was some hasty, boys, when I was castin' reflections on yo' uns. I mought a' knowed there couldn't no yap 'r' no country get anyway fo' no such wad as this un does 'thouten somep'n didn' did fo' to get square."

[remaining columns of poker dialect story continue]

THE CRYPTOGRAM CLASS